plan are as follows:

a compromise, and then goes on to state that the resolution annexing Texas, guarantied the formation of new States out of the territory thus acquired, either form a new State out of the territory South of the Slavery question, and to their Resolutions, which 34th parallel of North latitude and West of Trinity River-said State to be at once admitted into the Union; the Government of the United States to take all the territory belonging to Texas West of the Colorado river, extending to the 42d parallel of North latitude, and north of the 34th parallel, obliging itself to pay the public debt of Texas, as a consideration to constitute a State, such State shall be admitted into the Union as a Slave State; that the territory of Texas North of the thirty-fourth parallel, shall be incorsuch time as the Congress of the United States shall consent to the formation of a State Constitution for New Mexico and East of California, said territorial governments to be framed without any restriction as to slavery, but eventually to be admitted : California by territories to be submitted to Congress for its consent, but the inhabitants of the territories to have sole power to settle the question of slavery; finally, the the foregoing plan."

Mr. Webster has also, it is stated, a plan for adjusting the question, but at the latest dates he had not presented it. We observe that the ultra Freesoilers are already abusing him, on account of it. This is a good sign.

Judge Butler stated a few days since, in the Senate, that Mr. Calhoun's health had improved considerably, but that he was still unable, as his friends thought, to deliver some remarks he desired to submit ments on her rights, the South must form the best represented in the Convention, as the result of the joint possesses a principle heretofore unknown among medical in reply to Mr. Clay and on the Slavery question Government she can, and do the best she may. generally. He asked the Senate to set apart Monday last for the reading of Mr. Calhoun's Speech by some friend; and the request was granted, with expressions from Senators of the most profound respect for the great Carolinian, and of sympathy with him in his physical sufferings. Mr. Calhoun was expected to be present. This Speech will be read with the deepest of freedom every where. interest in all quarters.

The Republic of the 28th ultimo gives the following as " a cheering sign " in the House of Representatives:

Doty, by general consent, introduced a bill for the ter in the light of the Constitution, and all will be well." Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. This course was adopted to avoid a recurrence of the strife and confusion which prevailed in the Houre on of the previous question. That there was no objection urged to the introduction of the bill vesterday. no effort will be made to take it out of the Committee, and put it under the operation of the previous cheering sign that the House can come to any understanding in regard to this question, or any preliminary step towards its settlement."

THE REGISTER-"NON-ACTION."

The Register charges the Standard with inconsistency on the subject of Slavery in the Territories, and seeks to establish the charge by quotations from Gen. Cass's Nicholson letter. It says we have "deliberpresented in that letter. That paper is mistaken. In National Intelligencer. our paper of the 7th June, 1848, we held the following doctrine, and we hold it yet:

"In our humble opinion, the "true democratic doctrine" is, that these Territories are the common property of the people of the Union; that the people of all the States have the right to emigrate to them, with their property and settle upon them; that Conlations or discriminations as to the kind of property to be carried to these Territories; that the people of the Territories, while they are the best judges as to what may advance their interests socially and politically, have nevertheless no power either to establish or longs to them only in their sovereign capacity, when they come to adopt a Constitution and organize a State; and that when they, in this sovereign capacity as a in capital style. These movements among the Norththey have established slavery or not, provided they possess Republican forms. This is the doctrinethat of "non-interference" on the part of Congress. in "questions of slavery" put forth by the Baltimore Convention, and to which Gen. Cass cordially Attorney. There was much noise when he got up, ing that the convention should meet there; they would

We do not agree with Gen. Cass that the people of the Territories, before they assume sovereignty, have Hiss; Order !] We meet not as partizans, not as a right either to abolish or establish Slavery. We did not so read and understand his Nicholson letter; as Fanatics-but as Unionists. We are called to but we clearly, as we then thought, drew the inferand not of destroying it. We are deterimined to deal A great black cloud hangs over our Southern atmosfrankly with this matter, as with all others which belong to the Slavery question. It is a question above news that this country of liberty, of equality, of Un-

The Register holds, with President Taylor, the ricidal strife; and for what? For somewhat of indoctrine of non-action at this time—that is, after agitation and the impending Proviso have operated to South. She has failed to fulfill the provisions of the keep slaveholders out of California, and after the Constitution. We have not done justice to the South. Freesoilers have organized a government there to their I stand here to ask even-handed justice, and if it be own notion, that paper is in favor of silence by Con- done, the South will sit down with us under our vine gress on the Slavery question, and the admission of idol of Liberty. We have violated the Constitution President's policy of non-action in relation to the slaves, when they sought them among us. [Cries other Territories-that is, it would leave these Terri- of no! no! Cheers.] Fanaticism and Abolitionism ritories without a regular government, on account of the fear of encountering the Wilmot Province and In the fear of the fear of encountering the Wilmot Province and In the fear of the fear of encountering the Wilmot Province and In the fear of the fear of encountering the Wilmot Province and In the fear of the fear of encountering the Wilmot Province and In the fear of the f the fear of encountering the Wilmot Proviso, and Slavery, that brought the Federal Union together, and by that Compromise—that Constitution—we induced it to be called will no longer exist; but nevwait until the people organize themselves under sovereign forms, with the certainty that they will then exclude Slavery, as California has done. This is the Register's position. Ours, we beg leave to say, is We have not. (Mr. W. then mentioned several cases very different. Non-intervention and non-action by that had occured in this City of suits to recover chat- half of our citizens we can safely promise them a cor-Congress are two distinct things.

few days since in reply to Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, any one to free a man from his bonds; but I will not undoubted, take counsel together in relation to the of non-action:

ly with their brethren of the North, of emigrating into those new Territories with their property; and then when these Territories shall have arrived at the partieif strict justice be done.

Child by one of his female slaves—the July feather a could not hope to prosper in his eyes, so long as it ever complain? No. And she never will complain, favored such a measure.

Dr. Webster's trial for the murder of Dr. Parkman. ular stage necessary to their admission into the Union, I tell you, our fanatics, our Abolitionists are the or shall not be admitted."

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

This print, which is one of the organs of the Administration, and well known for its anti-slavery feelnumber to an article which it copies from the Wil-In the Senate Mr. Bell of Tennessee has offered a mington Commercial, on the subject of Slavery and plan of compromise, which appears to have been Disunion. Mr. Loring's article is calm, considerate, pretty well received. The outlines of Mr. Bell's and dignified, and its sentiments are such as should meet the approbation of every true-hearted Southern "His plan recites in the preamble the necessity of man; yet the Intelligencer pronounces him a fanatic, and says the people "in the neighborhood" of Wilmington " seem pretty generally to have parted with slave or free. To carry out this guarantie, as soon their senses." This latter allusion is, of course, to as the people of Texas assented, it is proposed to the recent action of the Wilmington Meeting on the were presented to the Senate by Mr. Mangum.

We take leave to assure the Editors of the Intelligencer that in this matter they are laboring under a strange delusion. The people of Wilmington, and indeed of North Carolina, were never more in earnest for the territory thus surrendered; when the popula- in their lives. They are as much devoted to the West of the Colorado, shall be sufficiently numerous shown this devotion by a patient endurance of insult and aggression for years past. Their patience is well of a dissolution of the Union"; but let this justice be the same; in the meantime territorial governments to withheld, and these aggressions continued, and dissoarticle copied by the Intelligencer from the Commercial: and we assure the Editors of that paper, again public journals, embody the views, the feelings, and glorious flag that now waves over our Union." the determination of ninety-nine-hundredths of the Committee on Territories to report a bill to carry out people of North Carolina. The Commercial's article

"The Editors of the National Intelligencer misunderstand us if they suppose we have become converts to the doctrine of the Ohio Senator who said, "If this Government of ours who destroyed to-morrow. we could make as good a one in six weeks."

We have no more idea that we could form as good one as we might now enjoy, if influenced by the Constitution, than we have that a man can find a betdriven from the Union by the persevering encroach- will be seen from that article that Tennessee will be led them to confess that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry We should be very sorry to be classed among

those who look with indifference on the issue. We tainty that no republic will hereafter attain to the power and glory of our own, should disunion occur. It will be a political explosion that will astound the ing Democratic Districts.

But let it be remembered that the South submits to disunion, not from choice, but from necessity, if it ever occurs. We repeat what we have before said, by Mr. Senator Turney. On the 25th of last month that the North is alone responsible for the consequences. that gentleman gave the facts in the case as follows:

is calculated to keep the Northern people in the dark convention. (The article was read.) last Monday week, when a peremptory resolution in- as to the real views and intentions of the slavehold- it was untrue that any such article ever appeared in structing the Committee on Territories to bring in ing States. It eagerly catches up and copies articles the Nashville Union, as stated in the Intelligencer. The such a bill, was sought to be forced through by means from such Southern papers as are far in the rear of Nashville Union, on the contrary, advocates the holdpublic opinion, or "for the Union unconditionalbetokens a dawning desire, on all sides, to avoid con- ly," as evidence to its Northern readers that the attributing this article to the Nashville Union. Again, flict and collision. In its present shape, the bill is South is opposed in any event to disunion; while ar- the resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee, as subject to debate and amendment, and it is to be hoped ticles from other Southern prints, which speak the published in this article, republished in the Intelligensentiments of nine-tenths of our whole population, question, before it has been debated to the satisfaction are carefully excluded from its columns. We see the whole of them was omitted. The part omitted of all. This was the understanding of the parties that Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, in a Card published was in these words: who permitted the bill to presented at all, and it is a in that paper, protests against this course of the Editors, for the very reason above mentioned by ourselves. Such a course, we have no hesitation in say- to violate the terms of the compact. calculated rather to destroy than preserve the Union.

The Intelligencer has been pouring out column upon calls the "evil of the day." We respectfully sug- the southern convention was this: gest that it now produce a few pages about itself. ately repudiated" the doctrine of non-intervention, as We know of no greater "evil of the day" than the

UNION MEETING IN NEW YORK.

A very large Union Meeting was held in New York on the evening of the 25th ultimo, which was addressed by Messrs. Whiting, White, Ogden, and Gen. Scott. The Meeting was called on the basis gress has no Constitutional power to make any regu- of Henry Clay's Resolutions, and these Resolutions were approved by it. It was an assemblage rather of the Clay men, but the speeches breathed a fair and a compromising spirit. We copy the remarks of Mr. Whiting, as we find them in the Tribune. prohibit slavery among themselves; that this power be- It will be seen that he speaks out manfully for the South, and that he gives it to the rascally agitators Union, Congress is bound to receive them, whether to be attributed solely to the firm stand taken by Southern men in defence of their rights. The Tribune says: "The next speaker was James R. Whiting, a mem-

ber of the bar of our City, and at one time District and it was some time before he could get a hearing. Fellow-Citizens, said he, it is no ordinary occasion -[Order! Whiting! Louder! Scott! Scott! Go on! Democrats, not as Whigs, not as Abolitionists, not meet upon one broad platform, upon which all the various parties of the country except Abolitionists, can phere, and its threatening aspect denotes wide-spread ruin. It is carrying across the water the lamentable ion, is about to be dissevered and plunged into fratwere bound by our oaths, by our fealty to our coun- ertheless, in view of other questions relative to southtry, to render up their fugitive property. I ask the ern interests—the movements now making towards question, Have we done so ! [No! We never ought!] emancipation in the border States, &c., &c., we hope tels, in which the South, he contended, had been dial welcome to our midst. We ask the attention of the Register to the following remarks of Mr. Berrien, delivered in the Senate a sthe basis of a slave claim.) I will go as far as who had spoken approvingly of Gen. Taylor's policy of non-action:

go so far as to break through the Constitution—I will rights and interests of the South."

of non-action: Mr. Berrien said, I beg leave to interrupt the senator have, professionally, defended several such cases, and refrain from its constitutional duty to organize terri- stockings. He was claimed by a man from North torial governments. They claim that slavery should Carolina, named Wilson; but it turned out that the not be excluded by any action of Congress from new claimant was his own father—that the negro was his

body-servant, and one is whom he had placed great confidence—one who had always fared better than the free negroes here-he (Mr. Lee) found shameful treatsea: but better views and feelings on the part of North- ings and biases, alludes at some length in a recent ment. He found that the slave had been persuaded to run away by some free negroes; that he never desired to leave his master, but the negroes and Abolitionists would not allow him to go back. I made arrangements then to sell the negro for one-third of his value, and could have done so, and he might have easily earned his freedom, had these fanatics and Abolitionists let him alone. Oh, these smooth Quaker ras On Saturday morning, a writ being out for him for cals, these fanatic villians, these scoundrel Abolition- horse-stealing, he made off with a double-barrelled ists, whose hypocrisy and canting philanthropy ought to double-damn them; it is they who induce a Judge to reverse his decisions and rob a man; it is they who have got us to the very brink of disunion. South, there will be no cause for complaint; there will be no complaint. [The noise was now so great that we could not catch Mr. W's remarks for some time.] The South are as deeply interested in pre- the back part of his head, shivering his skull and and Edwin M. Holt, at Graham, in Alamance county; serving the Constitution intact as we are. They say scattering his brains in various directions about him. to the North, do us justice—simple justice. Let us begin, then, to do our duty, and the causes of strife will be at an end. The Union must not, cannot be tion of the territory South of the 34th parallel and Union as the Intelligencer can be, and they have dissolved. Nearly all of those before me have been nursed under the Union. Protect the Union, then; let it stand, the glorious beacon to which all the hopes of humanity in the Old World are anxiously looking. nigh exhausted—they can bear no more. Let the Let it never be said that those brilliant stars grew dim, porated with New Mexico, and thus be made to form Northern people do them justice, and, in the language and one by one, dropped from their sphere—that those another State, which shall likewise be admitted at of Mr. Whiting of New York, "you will hear no more stripes were tarnished by internal strife—that the great Union is shivered and scattered abroad. Let us say to the South, we will do you justice-our judiciary shall do you justice. Let us say and do this, and Lieut. Stuart, promoted. be established over all acquired territory West of lution is inevitable. We approve every word in the Union shall not be dissolved. The South shall be bound up with the North in the hopes of those who are to come after us-who are to live in peace and prosperity under our Union. Let us pledge our to be admitted into the Union at once, with her pres- and again, that that article, and others of similar tone "lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" that not ent boundaries; all future State Constitutions formed and character which are constantly appearing in our a star shall be obliterated, not a stripe erased from the extract its essential properties. Every mother gives Wild

THE POSITION OF TENNESSEE.

Certain Whigs and Whig presses, opposed to the Nashville Convention, but who deem it most prudent to manifest their opposition only by hints and inuendoes, are receiving much comfort about this time from rumors and misrepresentations to the effect that Tennessee had declared against Southern action and refused to be represented in said Convention. We ical extract, combined with a similar extract from tar, publish an article to-day, on our first page, from the ter home than that of his own household. But, if Nashville Union, which sets this matter right. It action of the people of that State in their primary capacity; and that a proposition which had passed have duly pondered the dreadful consequences that the Democratic House of Representatives, directing the may ensue. We have admitted to our mind the cer- Governor to appoint Delegates, was defeated in the Whin Senate, by the votes of two Senators represent-

world and strike dismay to the hearts of the friends | These misrepresentations of the position of Tennessee in relation to the Nashville Convention, have also been noticed in the Senate of the United States

Let the people of the non-slaveholding States treat the "Mr. Turney said he desired to say a few words "Yesterday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. question of slavery as a national one, and view the mat-National Intelligencer of Saturday, which article con-We observe that the Intelligencer has been for tained a misrepresention of the action of the Legissome time pursuing a course on this subject, which lature of Tennessee, on the subject of the southern

This statement was untrue in many respects. First, ing of the southern convention. The National Intelligencer made, doubtless, and unintentional mistake in cer, were not the resolutions passed by the Legislature. Part of them, and the most important part of

" Resolved. That the only method in which the Union can be preseved in its purity is to resist, 'at all hazards, and to the last extremity,' any attempts

ing, is unjust to both the North and the South, and The statement, also, that the Legislature not only failed to appoint delegates to the southern convention, but pronounced against the holding of the convention. was false-entirely false. The history of the proceedcolumn, for the last three or four weeks, on what it ing of the Legislature of Tennessee, in relation to

> The Democrats had a majority in one house, and the Whigs in the other. Resolutions were proposed in the House-which were the same as had been adopted in Mississippi, with the exception of the one relating to the admission of California-providing for the appointment of delegates to the southern convention. These resolutions were passed by a strict party vote. In the Senate the Whigs preposed resolutions—which were finally adopted by both houses. In opposing the resolution to appoint delegates to the and stock heavy; nothing doing in rice. The Joursouthern convention, the Whigs took the ground that the question of appointing delegates to that convention should be left to the people; and that if the people did think proper to be represented in that convention, they should choose the delegates themselves. In Tennessee the southern convention was not denounced by either of the two parties. The people of Tennessee were as much in favor of preserving this Union as any other, but they would maintain their rights.

Mr. Downs asked the Senator whether there was any truth in the statements of the newspapers that State, present themselves for admission into the ern people of both parties in behalf of the Union, are the municipal authorities of Nashville intended to prevent the meeting there of the convention; also, whether the statement was true or false that General Armstrong has declared his intention to use his sword in suppressing the convention.

Mr. Turney said the people of Nashville were willafford the convention every facility. He had a conversation with General Armstrong on Saturday, in which the General told him he was in favor of the convention, and would use his influence with the people to have dolegates sent there."

This, then, explodes the whole tissue of falsehoods of the Nashville Banner on this subject, so eagerly ence from it that the people of the Territories pos- meet and join hands and hearts for the Union. We caught up by the National Intelligencer and repeated sessed the right only of "regulating" the institution, meet for the Union, ay, and will die under the Union! by its faithful echoes in all directions. The Nashville Union adds:

"On one point, the Banner may cease to congratulate itself. Although the whig Senate, misrepresenting a majority of the people of the State, refused to concur with the House of Representatives in providing for the appointment of delegates, the people truth. The North has failed to do her duty to the will be true to themselves. The Banner will soon hear a voice from the sovereigns. Tennessee will be represented. And woe to the politicians who shall attempt to stifle her voice at this great crisis, when her rights and honor are attempted to be traded away

by scheming politicians !" This same paper, the Banner, the organ of the this Territory as a State. It is also in favor of the and injured the South by not returning their runaway Tennessee Whigs, was no longer ago than October last strongly in favor of the Nashville Convention;

the Convention may be fully represented; and on be-

Since that time a "change has come o'er the spirit of its dream." Its pet, Neil S. Brown, who was for a moment. What the people of the South desire is, simply that Congress refrain from legislation on the subject of slavery. They do not ask Congress to I defended one big negro, who stood six feet in his gressions, having been appointed Minister to Russia by Gen. Taylor, that paper changed its tune. It was no doubt given to understand that the Nashville Territories; but that they may have the privilege equal- child by one of his female slaves—the Jury returned Convention was odious to Gen. Taylor, and that it

Dr. Webster's trial, for the murder of Dr. Parkman. they can decide for themselves whether slavery shall worst men I ever saw. When Mr. Lee of Maryland will commence about the 20th of this month. It will -as honorable, high-minded, chivalrous a gentleman be looked to with much increst.

SUICIDE.

On Saturday morning last Mr. Joseph Moss, o this place, came to his death by his own hands. It appears that he and been drinking rather freely for several days preceding the commission of the fatal act; and that he had stolen a horse in this City, gone to Smithfield, stolen another horse, and returned. On Friday night, it is stated, he took a large quantity of laudanum, but it had no sensible effect upon him. gun towards the South-eastern suburbs of the town: and soon after the report of the gun was heard, and of subscription for stock in the said Company be again he was found dead. It appears that he had pulled opened at the several places, and by the local Commis-[Great confusion.] When we do justice to the off his left boot, sat down, placed the muzzle of the gun to his mouth, and pulled the trigger with his and Dr. James E. Williamson at Yanceyville, in Casgreat toe. The contents of the gun passed through well county; by Giles Mebane, Benjamin Trollinger. A Coroner's Jury was summoned over his body, who returned for their verdict immediately that he came to his death by his own hands.

We learn that at a Meeting of the "Ringgold Guards," held on Saturday evening last, Sergeant P. E. Hines was elected Captain vice Major General Singeltary, promoted: 2nd Lieutenant, J. A Stuart 1st Lieutenant vice Lieut. Col. Yarbrough, promoted; and 3d Lieutenant Isaac Proctor 2d Lieutenant, vice

MEDICINAL USES OF THE WILD CHERRY. Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess very important medicinal virtues. Every body knew this fact, but no body knew how to Cherry tea to her children for worms, for colds, and for most every disease; and adults throughout our country are in the habit of making a compound of Syrup i Wild Cherry bark and other ingredients, to be used in spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeful season. It is found by experiment that the wild cherry posseses even far more important qualities than was ascribed to it. For the first stages of Consumption, Asthma, no matter how long standing, Coughs, Liver Complaints, ect., it is proved to be the best medicine known to man. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a chemwhich enhances is value. Its success in curing pulmonary diseases, in almost every stage, after our best physicians could do no more, has astonished the faculty, and

None genuine, unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper For sale, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAMS, HAY-WOOD & Co., Raleigh N. C.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS. RALEIGH, March 1, 1850. This evening, at the usual hour, a regular Meeting o the Intendant and Commissioners took place. Present, W. Dallas Haywood, Intendant, E. B. Freemen, John

Primrose, T. R. Fentress, S. W. Whiting, Silas Burns,

and Eldridge Smith, Commissioners. The Committee appointed at a former Meeting on the subject of the City Guard, and also to enquire into the expediency of the appointment of two assistant Constables, not coming to any definite conclusion, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of these sub-

On motion, the Board resolved that an Assistant Constable be appointed for three months at the rate of \$ 20 per month; who shall be required faithfully to discharge his duties, under the direction of the Intendant of Police; and, accordingly, Ransom Johnson was appointed to that

Willis Bird's account of \$5,00 was referred to the Pump Committee, for further information. The regulation in reference to the City Guard, under he authority of the Intendant was ordered to be contined in force until further directed.

W. D. Ashley's account for \$3,30 for furnishing plank nd covering public Well, was on motion allowed. The application of James Walton, to purchase a piece f ground near Gales's Spring, belonging to the City, was referred to Messrs. Burns and Smith.

The following Resolution in reference to retailers of ardent spirits within the limits of the City, without permission from the Commissioners, was passed unanimously: Resolved. That the Intendant be instructed to direct the two Town Constables to enquire into all violations of the law against the retailing by the small measure, without the permission of the Commissioners, and to warrant the offenders for the same; and that if any warrant shall be decided for the defendant, the City will pay

all lawful expenses incurred by these officers. By order of the Commissioners, B. B. SMITH, Clerk.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, February 28. Corn 50 to 521 cents; coffee 16 to 18 cents, with a light stock; flour \$4 75 to \$7 50 with a large stock; flooring boards at \$10 per M; molasses 21 to 23 cents; salt 25 cents per bushel, nal says of Naval Stores: About 3500 barrels (or upwards) have changed hands since our last week's review of the market was made. The prices have been firm at \$1 85 for soft, and \$1 10 for the hard article. Upwards of 500 barrels Spirits Turpentine have been | Ticket sold at firm prices, 251 cts. per gallon, barrels \$1 75 not returnable. Sales of Tar have been light-arrivals light. | Certi Sales generally firm at \$1 124 a \$1 15 per barrel, mostly at lowest figure. In Rosin the transactions have been confined principally to the common article; sales of about 1,500 a 2,000 barrels at 65 cents per barrel.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 2. Cotton 112 to 121, and not altogether as firm as it was last week; corn 65 to 70 cts. with a considerable quantity coming in; flour \$4 25 to \$4 75; bacon 61 to 7 cents; coffee 15 to 18 cents; salt \$1 50 per sack; molasses 25 to 30 cents; whiskey 35 to 40 cents per gallon.

PETERSBURG, March 2. Tobacco, lugs from \$4 to \$6, and leaf from \$5 to \$10; Cotton 12 cents, prices declined a little since the last steamer; corn in good demand at from 53 to 55 cents; and flour dull at \$4 75to \$5. CHARLESTON, March 1. Cotton market quiet. Sales at from 111 to 121 cents.

NEW YORK, March 1. Cotton somewhat firmer. Sales of 800 bales at 131 to 133 for fair upland; Orleans 131 cents. Whiskey 251 cents in barrels; Corn steady at 57 to 59 cents.

MARRIED.

In Wake county, on Thursday evening, 7th ult. by he Rev. P. W. Dowd, Capt. James H. Norris to Miss Martha Yates, (sister of M. T. Yates of China.) In Rowan County, on the 20th ult., by Horace L. Robards, Esq., Mr. James W. Bean, and Miss Hetty Beaver, daughter of John Beaver.

In Iredell County, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. J. D. Lumsden, Mr. Robert C. Plyler, and Miss Mary L. Kimball, daughter of Jacob Kimball. In Cabarrus County, on the 25th ult., Heartwell

Groner and Miss Amerintha Coleman. Also, R. R. Brown and Miss E. A. Hall. In Wilmington, Mr. William Matthis to Miss Sarah

In Wilmington, by the Rev. H. A. C. Walker, on Thursday evening the 21st ult. Mr. George Gwyner, for- GENERAL AGENT AND COLLECTOR merly of New York City, to Eliza M., daughter of the

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday night the 24th ultimo, Silas. ldest son of Silas Burns, Esq. Near Huntsville, Surry County, on the 9th ultimo, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Purycar, wife of Col. Richard Pur-

In Claytonsville, Henderson, on the 18th ult. Martin A. Gash, Esq. in the 48th year of his age. His wife had died but nine days previously. In Guilford, Mary Reynolds, aged 81.

In Cabarrus, Mrs. Mary Peninger. Also, Mr. Soloman Fisher. In Salisbury, on the 26th ult. Mr. James Daniels, et Pittsylvania, Va. Also, Mr. Ezra Casper.

In Fayetteville, Mrs. Isabella McIntyre, aged 73 years. In Robeson, Maj. Irvin Grimsley, aged 70 years. In Wilmington, Rev. Theophilus Huggins, aged 40. Recently, at Franklinton, Clement Wilkins, Esq., formerly of Granville, aged about 50 years. -

City Tax List.

NTOTICE is hereby given that I will attend at the Court House on Thursday the 28th day of March, nstant-from 10 o'clock A. M., to 5 o'clock P. M., to take the City Tax List for the current year according to W. DALIAS HAYWOOD, Intendant. Raleigh, March 6th, 1850.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

THE undersigned, General Commissioners, appointed by the Act of the General Assembly, entitled an Act to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad Company, ratified the 27th day of January, 1849, having been informed that, at a Convention of the subscribers for stock in the said Company recently held at Hillsborough it was ascertained that the sum of One Million of Dollars, the complement of stock required for the organization of said Company, had been taken; but that the manner of making subscriptions has not been uniform, nor in strict compliance with the Charter, do, by virtue of the powers conferred on them by the Act of Assembly aforesaid, hereby request and direct that the Books sioners, (or any three of them,) at each place named in the said Act; and by Calvin Graves, James N. Fuller and by Richard A. Britton, John W. Syme, and A. G. 8th day of Merch next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to receive subscriptions of the stock aforesaid, and the payment of Five dollars per share thereon, as prescribed in the said Charter, and that the same be kept open until the 23d of the same month; and for the sake local Commissioners aforesaid do adopt the following, or lieved. a like, form of agreement, to be signed by the subscri-

bers, to wit: THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. eral Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate the favorite North Carolina Railroad Company," the subscribers do hereby severally promise and agree to and with the

| No. SHARES. | And that in every instance the subscribers, or their authorized agents, shall write their names on said Books, in their respective counties or neighborhoods, and at the lars per share on each share by them subscribed.

The list of subscribers, who agreed to take the residue of the said stock, after deducting the positive subscription (provided one hundred such could be procured.) having been fully completed, and the rateable part of each of the said subscribers having been fixed by the said Convention at the sum of eight thousand dollars are severally requested to enter them on the Books as ras of the day. absolute subscriptions of \$8,000 each, and to pay upon

And the General Commissioners aforesaid do moreover give notice, that they will meet in the town of noble art, and wins golden opinions from all. At Sa-Greensborough, on the 30th day of March next, in further execution of the powers and duties devolved on testimonial of his skill; while at every performance Bouthem by said Act of Assembly, and they do hereby re- quets and Wreaths are showered by the Ladies at the feet spectfully call on, and require all persons empowered to of the little hero of the Arcna. receive subscriptions of stock in the said Company, to over the sums of money received thereon to them, or to their Treasurer, George W. Mordecai, Esq., at the time and place last above stated. It is desirable, whenever it may be convenient, that the moneys thus received may And the other Ladies connected with the Establish be deposited in some one of the Banks in the State, and will appear. that certificates of deposit, or deafts for the same, may be transmitted to the Treasurer aforesaid, with the Books his Juggling Acts, Foster, the Great Cannon Ball Hurler. of subscription, at or before the said meeting of the General Commissioners.

The utmost diligence and punctuality is hoped for on the part of all concerned in any of the proceedings aforesaid: so that the subscription Books being complete, and five per cent. being paid in by the 30th day of March next, as aforesaid, the General Meeting of the Stockholders at Salisbury may be called at an early day there- ly matched Creams, the harness being plated with the after, for the election of Directors of the Company, and richest silver plating.

the commencement of operations on the Road.

The we will Exhibit at Raleigh, on Monday, the

JOSEPH H. WILSON, JOHN M. MOREHEAD WILLIAM C. MEANS, WM. A. GRAHAM. JOHN B. LORD. RICH. WASHINGTON, EDWARD B. DUDLEY GEO. W. MORDECAI, ALONZO P. JERKINS, SAM. P. HARGRAVE, HENRY B. ELLIOT, JAMES M. LEACH, ARCH. B. CARTER. February 28th, 1850.

MOST BRILLIANT LOTTERIES FOR MARCH, 1850.

J. W. MAURY, & Co. Managers.

\$ 55,000 Bollars. 100 PRIZES OF \$600 DOLLARS! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy. Class No. 2, for 1850. To be drawn in Alexandria, Va on Saturday, the 9th of March, 1850.

		SCHE	MB.	4		
1	Grand Prize	e of				\$55,000
1	Splendid P	rize of				30,000
1	Splendid P	rize of		-	-	15,000
	Splendid P			• •		12,000
1	do.	•	-			10,000
1	do.		•	•)		6,000
1	do.	•				5,353
1	do.	-		-		2,000
100	Prizes of		•			600
20	do.					600
7	5 Number 1	Lottery.	-19	Dray	rn i	Ballota!

				1,871.	n	40.00	••
7.2	Packages						
do.	do.	of	26	Half	do.	90	00
do.	do.	of	26	Quarter	do.	45	00
do.	do.	of	26	Eighth	do.	22	50
	\$3.	5,	0	00.			

Class No. 31 for 1850.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, March 9th, 1850. 15 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 26 Tickets. SPLENDID SCHEMES. \$ 35,000 1 Grand Capital of 1 Splendid Prize of 20,000

10,000 5,000 3,000 2,000 1,700 1,300

Tickets only \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2,50-Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes \$120 00 of 26 Halves 60 00 of 26 Quarters 30 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us for Prizes sold at this Agency. J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY, & Co., Managers, Alexandria, Virginia. E. N. PETERSON.

WELDON, NORTH CAROLINA,

FFERS his services to the public as an agent for the settlement and collection of claims in North Carolina. He will attend strictly and promptly to all business intrusted to him. REFER TO Col. L. M. Long, John Campbell, Esq. John Simmons, Col. A. Joyner, J. F. Simmons, Esq

Weldon; Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, M. Ferrall, Esq. Halifax ; Hon. F. E. Rives, Patterson, Cooper, & Co. Pitman & Cuthbert, Wills & Lea, Petersburg, Va.; Thos. Bragg, Jr. Esq. Jackson; Col. S. Whitaker, Enfield. Weldon, March 1, 1850.

Teacher is wanted to take charge of the Common School in District No. 35, Wake County. The

A Teacher Wanted.

applicant for this situation must be a sober man-not necessarily a "Son," but not inclined to imbibe-and come well recommended as to qualifications and capacity. Apply to W. G. STRICKLAND.

ROBT. TRAWICK, JAS. G. JEFFREYS.

March 6th, 1850. Register copy till forbid.

FOR SALE. LOUR No. 1 YOUNG NEGROES for sale—three I men and one girl. Apply to
J. J. CHRISTOPHERS. Raleigh, Feb. 26, 1850.

ROBINSON & ELDRED'S



GRAND NEW YORK CIRCUS

THIS Splendid Establishment, acknowledged by all, when it last passed through this country, to be far M'Ilwaine, in the town of Petersburg, Virginia, on the superior to any other, has since that period received the addends of such an amount and variety of talent as to render all competition vain and fruitless. The Company, as now constituted, is with the exception of Master Jumes, and Miss Henrietta, and the Proprietors, entirely new; presenting a host of novel, surprising, entertainof regularity and uniformity, it is recommended that the ing feats, which mast be seen to be appreciated and be-

Is indeed the Temple of Momus, the laughter loving God presiding over every Joke, Quirk, Quiddity, and "According to the provisions of the Act of the Gen- Corruscation of wit and genius, manufactured by his two CLOWNS, ROCKWELL & PETERSON.

And while they fling about with liberal humor abundance said Company, to take the number of shares in the stock of the same affixed to their names respectively." never to utter a syllable that can in any way shock the delicacy of the most refined lady.

Considerable fuss has been made by other travelling Circus Companies about their Bands; but their musto can no more compare with ours, than can their wretched same time pay to the said local Commissioners Five dol- half-starved Horses, "above which the crows are flying, greedy for their lean inheritance," compare with the symmetrical, fat, powerful steeds attached to the

NEW YORK CIRCUS. You have seen others; on the 11th of March see ours, and judge for yourselves.

NOSHER'S NEW YORK BRASS BAND. challenge the Union in the sum of one thousand dollars, (\$8,000;) the said hundred subscribers, or their agents, to discourse sweet music from any of the favorite Ope-

MASTER JAMES, them the first instalment of five per cent., as on other Whose unrivalled horsemanship, when he last appeared before you, was productive of the most thrilling admiration, has since that period arrived at perfection in his

MISS HENRIETTA. make return of their Books of subscription, and to pay The Enchantress of the Circle, is the cynosure of every eye, and has drawn crowds of critics from all parts of the Union to witness her wonderful performances. MRS. ROBINSON, MRS. ROCKWELL,

> All the Riders and Performers, the Great Baldwin, in For names and other particulars, see small and large

> > EXTRA NOTICE.

ses in our Band Carriage, hitched together like Falstaff's ragged Regiment, with rags, but we do drive 12 splendid-

1th instant, and for a few days. Doors open at 61 o'clock. Performance to commence

Admission 50 cents-Children and servants half price. Raleigh, March 6, 1850.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION. ANOTHER LUCKY STRIKE.

PYFER, & CO.

Those world renowned Prize sellers had the happy gratification of paying over to a gentleman from South Carolina, the Gold for the Magnificent Prize of \$50,000. For this handsome prize he only paid \$118-taking a whole package. This is another proof of the immense luck of the old established and far-famed prize office of

PYFER & Co's. No 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md. Read still farther and behold the splendid Success. \$25,000, sent to Ohio.

\$20,000, sent to Georgia. \$20,000, sent to Virginia. \$15,000, sent to North Carolina. \$10.000, sent to Pennsylvania. \$6,000, sent to Alabams. \$5,000, sent to Tennessee.

\$5.000. sent to Massachusetts. All promptly paid by Pyfer & Co, and the tickets now on file at their truly fortunate office. This luck is unprecedented.

Orders Confidential. Brilliant Lotteries for March, 1850. Sen on your orders early for a prize.

Price of Price of Tickets Packages. 75 Nos 12 drawn 45,000 78 Nos 16 drawn

25,000 78 Nos 13 drawn 18,000 75 Nos 14 drawn 16 50 30,000 78 Nos 13 drawn 37 00 25,000 75 Nos 12 drawn 29 00 18,000 13 drawn 78 Nos 18 50 30,000 78 Nos 14 drawn 85 00 24,000 75 Nos 13 drawn 17 50 13,500 78 Nos 15 drawn 13 25 50,000 75 Nos 11 drawn 60 00 25,000 78 Nos 13 drawn 20,000 75 Nos 15 drawn 35.000 75 Nos 14 drawn 33 50 18,000 78 Nos 13 drawn 18 50 20,000 78 Nos 14 drawn 17 50 30,000 66 Nos 10 drawn 34 00 25,000 72 Nos 13 drawn 20,000 75 Nos 13 drawn 17 50 35,000 78 Nos 16 drawn 20,000 75 Nos 12 drawn 15,000 78 Nos 14 drawn 14 00 80,000 78 Nos 10 drawn 25

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is pubshed in this paper. Please mail orders a few days before the Lotteries draw. Letters always strongly enveloped and carefully scaled. None but the Managers' printed Drawings sent from yfer & Co's.

Every order to Pyfer & Co. is answered by return mail. Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold

One Package of Tickets may draw Four Capitals! Money in any sums however large, can be confidently nailed to the address of Pyfer & Co. For a splendid Prize, prompt payment in Gold or Silver, and faithful attention to the Orders of a correspondent, early remittances should be made of Cash, Drafts,

of Prize Tickets, to the truly fortunate, old-established and far-famed Lotterry firm of PYFER & CO. No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md. Or Box 524, Baltimore Post Office. March 6th, 1850.

> Sedgwick Female School, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE exercises of this institution, of which the late Rev. J. J. Finch was Principal, will continue as heretofore, under the direction and supervision of Mrs. Finch, together with such assistants as circumstances may require.

TERMS PER SESSION-(payable in advance.) Board and English Tuition, Music on Piano or Guitar. 20,00 Use of Instruments; 3.00 Drawing and Pointing. 10,00 Ancient or Modern Languages, 10,00 On the above charges a reasonable deduction will be made to those who, individually, enter more than two 795-4t.

January 28th, 1850. HORSE BILLS,

Raleigh, March 4, 1850.

AND JOB PRINTING GENERALLY, Executed at the Standard Office. romptly, in the best manner, and on reasonable terms